

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,
At the commencement of the Second Session of the twenty-
fifth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

We have reason to renew the expression of our devout gratitude to the Giver of all good for his benign protection. Our country presents, on every side, the evidences of that continued favor, under whose auspices it has gradually risen from a few feeble and dependent Colonies to a prosperous and powerful Confederacy. We are blessed with domestic tranquility, and all the elements of national prosperity. The pestilence which, invading, for a time, some flourishing portions of the Union, interrupted by us, that the commercial relations at present existing between the two countries, are susceptible of great and reciprocally beneficial improvement; is, obviously, gaining ground in fatal career. The industry and prudence of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which the Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be manifested in a proper spirit on our part. The few and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and judicious aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual and profitable channels.

The condition of our foreign relations has not materially changed since the last annual message of my predecessor. We remain at peace with all nations; and no efforts on my part, consistent with the preservation of our rights and the honors of the country, shall be spared to maintain a position so consonant to our institutions. We have faithfully sustained the foreign policy with which the United States, under the guidance of their first President, took their stand in the family of nations—that of regulating their intercourse with other Powers by the approved principles of private life; aiming, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing for themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has lost this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for the period of more than half a century, to determine what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. These have, however, changed this state of things; and we are brought about a condition of affairs in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783.—The sole result of long pending negotiations, and perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a contentious and inequitable adjustment must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty. Without receding in this opinion, which is not thought to be well founded, my predecessor gave the strongest proof of the earnest desire of the United States to terminate satisfactorily this dispute, by proposing the substitution of a conventional line, if the consent of the States interested in the question could be obtained. To this proposition no answer has yet been received. The attention of the British Government has, however, been urgently invited to the subject, and its reply cannot, I am confident, be much longer delayed. The general relations between Great Britain and the United States are of the most friendly character, and I am well satisfied of the sincere disposition of that Government to maintain them upon their present footing. This disposition has also, I am persuaded, become more general with the people of England than at any previous period. It is scarcely necessary to say to you, how cordially it is reciprocated by the Government and people of the U. S. states. The conviction which must be common to all, of the injurious consequences that result from

keeping open this irritating question, and the certainty that its final settlement cannot be much longer deferred, will, I trust, lead to an early and satisfactory adjustment. At your last session, I laid before you the recent communications between the two Governments, and between this Government and that of the State of Maine, in whose solicitude, concerning a subject in which she has so deep an interest, every portion of the Union participates.

The feelings produced by a temporary interruption of those harmonious relations between France and the United States, which are due as well to the recollections of former times as to a correct appreciation of existing interests, have been happily succeeded by a cordial disposition on both sides to cultivate an active friendship in their future intercourse. The opinion, of France, and I am assured of the disposition of our citizens are gradually relieving them from the pecuniary embarrassments under which the Government to favor the accomplishment of such an object. This disposition shall be manifested in a proper spirit on our part. The few and the natural and boundless resources of the country, have afforded wise and judicious aid to private enterprise; and the activity always characteristic of our people has already, in a great degree, resumed its usual and profitable channels.

Between Russia and the United States, sentiments of good will continue to be mutually cherished. Our Minister recently accredited to that Court, has been received with frankness and cordiality, and with evidences of respect for his country, which leave us no room to doubt the preservation in future of those amicable and liberal relations which have so uninterruptedly existed between the two countries. On the few subjects under discussion between us, an early and just decision is confidently anticipated.

A correspondence has been opened with the Government of Portugal for the establishment of diplomatic relations, in conformity with the wishes of Congress, as indicated by an appropriation act of the session of 1837, asking and according equal rights and equal privileges; rendering and demanding justice in all cases; advancing their own, and discussing the pretensions of others, with candor, directness, and sincerity; appealing at all times to reason, but never yielding to force, nor seeking to acquire any thing for themselves by its exercise.

A rigid adherence to this policy has lost this Government with scarcely a claim upon its justice, for injuries arising from acts committed by its authority. The most imposing and perplexing of those of the United States upon foreign Governments, for aggressions upon our citizens, were disposed of by my predecessor. Independently of the benefits conferred upon our citizens by restoring to the mercantile community so many millions of which they had been wrongfully divested, a great service was also rendered to his country by the satisfactory adjustment of so many ancient and irritating subjects of contention; and it reflects no ordinary credit on his successful administration of public affairs, that this great object was accomplished, without compromising, on any occasion, either the honor, or the peace of the nation.

With European powers no new subjects of difficulty have arisen; and those which were under discussion, although not terminated, do not present a more unfavorable aspect for the future preservation of that good understanding, which it has ever been our desire to cultivate.

Of pending questions, the most important is that which exists with the Government of Great Britain, in respect to our northeastern boundary. It is with unfeigned regret, that the people of the United States must look back upon the abortive efforts made by the Executive, for the period of more than half a century, to determine what no nation should suffer long to remain in dispute, the true line which divides its possessions from those of other powers. The nature of the settlements on the borders of the United States, and of the neighboring territory, was for a season such, that this perhaps was not indispensable to a faithful performance of the duties of the Federal Government. These have, however, changed this state of things; and we are brought about a condition of affairs in which the true interests of both countries imperatively require that this question should be put at rest. It is not to be disguised, that with full confidence often expressed, in the desire of the British Government to terminate it, we are apparently as far from its adjustment as we were at the time of signing the treaty of peace in 1783.—The sole result of long pending negotiations, and perplexing arbitration, appears to be a conviction, on its part, that a contentious and inequitable adjustment must be adopted, from the impossibility of ascertaining the true one according to the description contained in that treaty.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is still under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an adherence to the will to benefit the navigation of our ports, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, however, largely emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chile, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed by the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens, after long, receive a renewal of their most friendly feelings, by liberal acts to exonerate one of our vessels, bestow her in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

Our commerce with the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico is still under heavy restrictions, the continuance of which is a subject of regret. The only effect of an adherence to the will to benefit the navigation of our ports, at the expense both of the United States and Spain.

The independent nations of this continent have, however, largely emerged from the colonial state, experienced severe trials in their progress to the permanent establishment of liberal political institutions. Their unsettled condition not only interrupts their own advances to prosperity, but has often seriously injured the other powers of the world. The claims of our citizens upon Peru, Chile, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, the Governments formed by the Republics of Colombia, and Mexico, are still pending, although many of them have been presented for examination more than twenty years. New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, have recently formed a convention for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting claims upon the Republic of Colombia, from which it is earnestly hoped our citizens, after long, receive a renewal of their most friendly feelings, by liberal acts to exonerate one of our vessels, bestow her in a manner so striking as to require on our part a grateful acknowledgment.

An advantageous treaty commerce has been concluded with the United States with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, which wants only the ratification of that Government. The progress of a subsequent negotiation for the settlement of claims upon Peru, has been unfavorably affected by the war between that Power and Chile, and the Argentine Republic; and the same event is also likely to produce delays in the settlement of our demands on those powers.

The aggravating circumstances connected with our claims upon Mexico, and a variety of events touching the honor and integrity of our Government, led my predecessor to make, at the second session of the last Congress, a special recommendation of the course to be pur-

sued to obtain a speedy and final satisfaction of the injuries complained of by this Government and by our citizens. He recommended a final demand of redress, with a contingent authority to the Executive to make reprisals, if that demand should be made vain. From the proceedings of Congress, and the recommendations of the House of Representatives, it appears, that the opinion of both branches of the Legislature, that any mode of redress known to the law of nations might justly be used. It was obvious, too, that Congress believed, with the President, that another demand should be made, in order to give undenied and satisfactory proof of our desire to avoid extremities with a neighboring power; but that there was an indispensation to vest a discretionary authority in the Executive to take redress, should it unfortunately be either denied or unreasonably delayed by the Mexican Government. So soon as the necessary documents were prepared, after entering upon the duties of my office, a special messenger was sent to Mexico, to make a final demand of redress, with the documents required by the recommendations of Congress. The demand was made on the 2d of July, 1836. The letter was dated the 2d of the same month, containing a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, a copy of the bill of rights of that State, and a copy of the Constitution of the United States, on the part of that Government, to give a prompt and explicit answer respecting each of the complaints, but that the examination of them would necessarily be deliberate; that in this examination, it would be guided by the principles of public law and the obligation of treaties; that nothing should be left undone that might lead to the most speedy and equitable adjustment of our demands; and that its determination, in respect to each case, should be communicated through the Mexican Minister here.

Since that time an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary has been accredited to this Government by that of the Mexican Republic. He brought with him assurances of a sincere desire that the existing difficulties between the two Governments might be removed in a manner satisfactory to both. He was received with a proper courtesy, and a hope was entertained that his mission would lead to a speedy, satisfactory, and final separation of all existing subjects of complaint.

A sincere belief in the wisdom of the pacific policy by

which the United States have always been governed in their intercourse with foreign nations, it was my particular desire, from the proximity of the Mexican Republic, and well known occurrences on our frontier, to be instrumental in obviating all existing difficulties with that Government, and in restoring to the intercourse between the two Republics, that liberal and friendly character by which they should always be distinguished. I regret, therefore, the more deeply to have found in the recent communications of that Government little reason to hope that any future efforts of ours for the accommodation of those desirable objects would succeed.

Although the larger number and majority of them aggrava

gravated cases, personal wrongs have been now, for

years before the Mexican Government, and some of the most

grave and serious complaints, and those of the most

grave and serious character, admitted of immediate, simple and

expeditious redress; but that the delay of the Mexican

Minister, and the want of a proper and timely response

to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

response to my representations, and the want of a proper and timely

STATE OF MAINE
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses,

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That when any Meeting House or house of public worship in this State, shall be owned by persons of different religious denominations, any ten of such owners being of the majority, may apply to any Justice of the Peace, and Quorum in the County where such house is situated, to obtain a division of the term of occupying said house; and on such application it shall be the duty of said Justices to call a meeting of the owners of said House by posting up in some conspicuous place in or about said house a notice thereof, thirty days at least prior to said meeting, said notice setting forth the time, place and purpose of said meeting.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Justice when applied to, for the purpose aforesaid, to notify two other two other Justices of said County to attend said meeting and the said three Justices, all of whom shall be disinterested in the premises, shall constitute a board, before which said owners may exhibit the amount owned by them in said house in no case to be less than two pews, and the minority wishing to occupy said house some part of the time, shall have that part allotted to them and decree as nearly as can be in proportion to the amount owned in said house by said minority, and said Board shall designate precisely which weeks in each year said minority may occupy said house.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said board to appraise, according to their best skill and judgment, that value of that portion of said house, owned by said minority and to make a true record of their proceedings, and to cause the same within ten days next after said meeting to be transcribed into the books of record, kept in and for the City, town or plantation, where said Meeting House is situated. And all reasonable expense of said Board shall be paid by said persons for whose benefit said devise has been made, provided this act shall not effect any agreement now existing in relation to occupying any house of public worship in this State.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said minority to enter and occupy such house for such part of the time as has been allotted them by said Board, unless the majority shall choose to buy out said minority, and then in that case said majority shall have the right so to buy out paying to said minority the sum at which their portion of said house shall have been appointed by the board aforesaid.

SECT. 5. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

House of Representatives, March 28, 1837.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be engrossed as amended on Sheet A. Sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMILIN, Speaker.

A

Amend, on first Section, line 6th, strike out the word "ten," and insert the words "any one or more."

Amend, in the 2d section and 7th line after word said insert the words "owner or."

Amend, in 3d section 11th line by inserting after the word "said" and before the word "persons" the words "persons or."

Section 3d in the 11th and 12th lines strike out "for whose benefit," and insert at whose request.

This Bill was read twice and referred to the next Legislature. Sent down for concurrence, House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

The House reconsidered its vote passing this Bill to be engrossed, and refer the same to the next Legislature in concurrence.

H. HAMILIN, Speaker.

STATE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Ordered, That a Bill entitled An additional Act concerning Meeting Houses referred to the next Legislature—be published in all the papers that publish the laws of the State, six weeks successively the last publication to be two weeks prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

House of Representatives, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed, sent up for concurrence.

H. HAMILIN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 29, 1837.

Read and passed in concurrence.

G. W. J. C. TALBOT, President.

Almanacs for 1838.

ROBINSON'S ALMANAC for 1838, just received, and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, single or by the dozen, by W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, Oct. 3, 1837.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE, It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into moving, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—22 fifty feet sheds. A good well and house, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrained fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English hay, and has pasturing 50 acres of land, and is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a first rate Hill Pringle.

Tenants—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODNOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49
It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, Wool has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from \$150 to \$200

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, —DENMARK
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Denmark in the County of Oxford and State of Maine that the same are taxed for the year A. D. 1837 in the bills committed to the undersigned for collection.

Owner's Name unknown,
No. of Lot.
No. of Acres,
Value.
Tax.
Deficit highway.
Total.

James Osgood,
" 2 E. 130 266 \$3,50
" 3 E. 120 175 2,30
" 4 E. 39 39 .53
" 11 E. 35 .47
" 17 E. 175 211
" 2 G. 49 49 .66
" 3 uk. 67 67 .80
" 4 Fessan den lot. 46 95 100 1,35
" 5 B. Rich ardson lot. 50 75 1,01
" 6 uk. 100 1,00 1,35
" 7 " 29 50 .67
" 8 " 70 1,00 1,35
" 9 " 100 250 3,37 .31
Phineas Ingalls,
John Pike, part of
Dagger Meadow
Elijah Hubbard, do.
Stephen Pease,
" 21 " 100 100 1,35
" 23 " 100 100 2,00 1,58
" 24 " 100 100 1,35 6,30
John Pike,
" 18 35 " 50 40 .54
" 12 35 " 50 30 .41
Towt & Gordon,
" 13 35 1,31 7,20
A. M. Elzezzer
Burnell,
Abraham York,
Henry Carson Jordan farm,
Levi Brown, & Co.
part of Collett lot.
Hugh Bennet, part of
E. Berry farm,
Samuel Stickney, Boston
Fond lot.
James Walker, Jr., Guardian,
joining Pleasant Pond,
Southern Weston, Daniel
Lot lot.
Nathan Church, Walker lot,
co Pitman lot No. 5,
B. W. Osgood,
Nathaniel Hale, 1-2-251
Sawyer & Chase, or
owner unknown,
Tyke P. Poor,
Leander Poor,
" 8 " 19 15 .20
" 11 " 25 20 .27 .32
" 15 " 25 20 .27 .32
Alex' R. Bradley, 1-4-7
" 8 " 19 15 .20
" 11 " 25 20 .27 .32
Ell Busher, Osgood land, 1000 5600 75,00
Ira Crocker, & Co.
1-2 Boston Hills,
Mark Deering farm,
Andrew C. Lord,
Richardson part of
Treadwell lot,
Nathaniel S. Littlefield,
Pingree Inn,
John H. Martin, part of
No. 41 and house
unk. 250 3,37 .82 4,19
Unless the above taxes and costs are paid on or before the first Monday in March next at ten o'clock, A. M. so much of each of said lots of land will be sold at the store of Gilman & Ingalls, in said Denmark, as will be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary costs.

AMOS POOR, Collector of Denmark.

Nov. 3, 1837.

To the Honorable Board of Road Commissioners for the

County of Oxford to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June 1837.

WE the undersigned would represent that the pub-

lic accommodation requires, that a new County road, commencing at or near James Walker's Mills in Bethel thence through the southwest corner of Green-

wood to Albany line, thence to the county road leading from Bethel Hill to Waterford, near the road leading to Grover's Mills, in Albany, thence near Parsons Hill, thence through the east part of Stoneman's Hill, Carding Machine, thence to Eliot's Almshouse, Egg, in Stoneman's Hill, thence to the outlet of Isaacbar Andrew's pond, so called in Lovell, thence to the road leading from the Schubas road so called, to John McDonald Jr., in Lovell, thence by Jerome Gary's, thence by Gibson and Stephen Andrews in Lovell, thence by the Congregational Meeting house on the old town road so called in Lovell, thence by Dea. Benjamin Stearns in Lovell, thence by Capt. John Merrills in Lovell, thence to James Walker's in Fryeburg on the county road leading from Paris to Fryeburg.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honors after due notice in the premises to view said road and locate said new road or so much of it as your Honors should deem most advisable, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSHUA HEALEY, & 63 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris within, and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the peti-

tions for notice to all persons and corporations inter-

ested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of James Walker in Bethel aforesaid,

on Monday the fourth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said towns of Bethel, Greenwood, Albany, Stoneman, Lovell, and Fryeburg, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up three copies of said petition, and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

DAVID WEBBER, 14

STOVES! STOVES!!

JUST received, and will be kept constantly on hand

a good assortment of "The Improved Rotary," "Rufusburn's" and the "Perfect Premium," &c. & C. & C. STOVES, also, box Stoves, Ovens, Sheet Iron, sheet Lead, sheet Zinc, Copper, Tin, &c. & c. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Sept. 1, 1836.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

DAVID WEBBER, 14

WANTED

Two Boys, apprentices to the Printing Business.

That can well recommended, for industry and habits—to such good encouragement will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Nov. 10, 1837.

W. E. GOODNOW, 314

SATINET from the South Manufac turing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837.

Advertisement.

CALVIN BUCKNAM, of Hebron,

Oxford County, has this day com-

mited to the subscriber, a Black

Mare, about 12 or 13 years old, to be

impounded, which Mare is now

in custody, and will be sold on

Wednesday the 22d inst. The owner is re-

quested to take her away and pay what is legally and justly demanded.

CORNELIUS BARROWS, Pound Keeper

Hebron, Nov. 26, 1837.

* * * * *

BRASS KETTLES.

A prime assortment of BRASS KETTLES, just re-

ceived and for sale by the subscriber, —Cheat.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Oct. 2, 1837.

Caution!

THE subscriber having contracted to support all the poor of the town of Oxford, who were such on the

sixteenth of March last, for one year, and having made

suitable provision for them, hereby forbids and justly

demands that all persons who have supplies, as he

will pay no expenses that they may incur,

DAVID WEBBER, 14

DAVID WEBBER, 14